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The Wilmington Post

VOLUME XVI. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1883. Single Copies 5 Cents NUMBER 49.

WILMINGTON POST

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty five cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $2 00 per year; six months $1 00.

All communications on business must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE

Annual Report of Surgeon General Hamilton—Sick and Wounded Seamen Cared for.

The annual report of Surgeon General Hamilton, of the marine hospital service, shows that 40,195 sick and disabled seamen were cared for, at an expense of $434,525. This includes subsistence, medical supplies, instruments and appliances, salaries, of officers and employes, traveling expenses, &c.

The examination of pilots for color blindness no longer meets with opposition, but the surgeon general is of the opinion that the examination should *extend* to acuteness of vision and hearing as well. He renews the recommendations relative to the physical examination of all seamen preliminary to shipment, and the establishment of a sailors' snug harbor for seamen permanently injured or disabled in line of duty.

In November, 1882, the ship Anna Camp, of Bath, Me., arrived in San Diego, Cal., with twelve cases of scurvy on board, but as they were extenuating circumstances there was no prosecution. The report shows that no deaths from contagious diseases occurred on passenger vessels en route for this country. A few cases of small-pox appeared along the coast and on western rivers, but not so many as in former years, owing to vaccination of crews by officers of the service.

United States marine hospitals at Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Key West, Louisville, Mobile, New York, Portland, Me.; San Francisco, St. Louis, *Vineyard* Haven, and Wilmington, N. C., have been repaired at a cost of $35,410. New hospitals are to be erected, or are in progress of erection, at Memphis, Cairo, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Cincinnati, and a hospital building was purchased at Port Townsend, Wash. At ports where no United States marine hospital buildings have yet been erected, special arrangements for the care of sick and disabled seamen are made with the local hospitals of the towns.

Dr. Hamilton says that experience has shown a national quarantine system to be a necessity. The precautions must vary at different ports, but must be greatest at the great commercial ports. He says that great aid was rendered by the Louisiana state board of health, and by the revenue cutter service. Ship island quarantine he considers a dangerous location, and says it has only been used because there was not time to establish another station. He refers to the opinions of prominent men in the profession favoring a national marine quarantine. He does not favor government interference with municipal sanitation, but say that if the "epidemic fund" is continued, inexpensive yellow fever hospitals should be established at the principal gulf points. He summarizes his plan for preventing yellow fever epidemics in six words, "municipal cleanliness, isolation, hospitals, national quarantine"

The following estimates are submitted by Surgeon General Hamilton for the proper buildings and running expenses of the proposed United States quarantine stations:

Gulf quarantine—Condemnation of site and erection of hospital, $50,000; warehouse, $5,000: wharf, $10,000. South Atlantic quarantine—Sepelo station (Blackbeard Island,) $25,000. Cape Charles quarantine—Site, building and wharf, $50,000. Running expenses—Ship Island, $12,000; South Atlantic; $10,000; Cape Charles, $10,800; Total $35,000.

Dr. Hamilton gives an account of his visit to Pensacola and of the precautions taken there against the spread of the fever.—*National Republican.*

CLINTON, N. C., Nov. 18, 1883.

EDITOR POST;—Politics in this county seem to be at a very low ebb. The bourbons are floundering about, while a few are rejoicing at Mahone's defeat in Virginia, others with more leveler heads regard it as an ill omen for their cause next year. They are sensible to the fact that a "solid south makes a solid north," especially when the solidity of the south is established by such methods as those employed at Danville a few days prior to the late election. But Mahone is not dead, neither is he sleeping, 1884 will find him plumed and reinvigorated for a readjuster triumph in the Old Dominion. The readjuster party is stronger to-day than at any previous period of its brief existence, and is destined to be a powerful element in southern politics. No political organization in the history of this country has made such a record in so short a time, since its birth, just a half decade ago. It has succeeded in electing a governor, two senators and a majority of the Virginia representatives in Congress, weilding an influence heretofore unknown in our national councils.

The Republican victory won in New York should, and will animate every true Republican in the land to arise and do his full duty by his party during the coming struggle.

The defeat of Benjamin F. Butler is one of the grandest characteristics of modern politics. He decends from the gubernatorial chair of the old bay state, to make room for the pure and honored Robinson, who bowed to the call of his party and redeemed Massachusetts from Butler and Butlerism forever.

I note in the public prints of our state, much discussion as to who will be the gubernatorial candidates of the two parties next year. The names of many able and distinguished men are mentioned by their respective friends on both sides. I, for one, have no stock in the bourbon selections of next year, except to do my duty toward accomplishing their eternal defeat. But as a Repulican, with the success of the party at heart, I do fee some interest in who shall carry our banner, believing that we should nominate our most available man, and therefore take great pleasure in expressing myself unalterably in favor of the nomination of Hon. D. L. Russell for Governor. Judge Russell is a shrewd politician, astute lawyer and a cultured gentleman, endowed with all the pure and noble qualities, that constitute an honest statesman, worthy of the chief magistracy of North Carolina. His record in the national house of representatives will be held in enduring remembrance by his thousands of friends all over the Cape Fear section, for his manly efforts in their behalf, proving himself the friend of the people and the enemy of bourbon encroachments. Russell and victory should be our slogan next year. More anon.

PERRY.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

The Georgia cotton crop will average from 68 to 70 per cent.

Eighteen deaths from yellow fever in Havana last week.

A saloon in Danville, Indiana, was blown up by dynamite on Monday last.

Three men were killed by a railway collision near Cairo, Ill., on Saturday.

Seven tenement houses were burned in Chicago on Saturday last, and one man perished in the flames.

Albert Slade dropped dead in a church at Peterburg, Va., on Sunday, while about to engage in prayer.

Anna Dickinson has decided to go on the lecture platform again, under the auspices of the Knights of Labor.

A son of Senator Vance failed to pass physical examination for a commission in the army, owing to a local trouble.

Eight thousand men have been thrown out of employment by the depression in the iron trade in Pennsylvania.

The wharves and warehouses of the American Line Steamship Company in Philadelphia were burned on Saturday last. Loss $100,000.

Two grown brothers in Clayton county, Iowa, named Pennington, got into a dispute, when one stabbed the other to the heart and killed him.

A furious snow storm raged on the coast of Newfoundland on Friday and Saturday last, probably attended with vast destruction of life and property.

A boiler explosition at a mill at Fairfax C. H., Va., on Saturday evening last, killed one white and two colored employees and frightfully injured two others.

Geo. C. Munroe, a prominent citizen of Newport, R. I., died suddenly on Tuesday, it is said from joy at receiving a verdict in his favor in a suit against a bank.

Mrs. Lydia Mayber and her daughter Annie were murdered at Brookville, L. I., on Saturday last, by some person unknown. Mr. Gaston Mayber was also nearly killed.

An Unusual Case.

RICHMOND, Ark., Aug. 8, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—I was cured of chronic diarrhœa by your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

JOHN D. FREEMAN.

Chas. D. Thompson, son of ex-Secretary of the Navy R. W. Thompson, died at Terre Haute, Ind., recently, from paralysis of the brain.

City Items.

Mr. J. H. McGarity and family, who removed to Baltimore a few months ago, have returned with the view of taking up their residence here again.

The Norwegian Barque Amal, Capt. Lunoe, cleared on Wednesday last with 1,754 bales of cotton, valued at $82,000. Messrs. Sprunt & Son were the shippers.

Mr. John R. Turrentine is having the store foot of Dock street, formerly occupied by DeRosset & Co., fitted up as an office for himself, in which to conduct the business of a provision broker.

Captain Thomas Beck, a well known citizen of Wilmington, died suddenly in this city on Tuesday night last, in the 56th year of his age. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of his death.

Hays Haws, colored, of Pender, was lodged in jail here on Monday evening last, under a commitment from Grattan Williams, J. P., who sentenced him on the 17th inst. to thirtydays imprisonment.

Among the visitors here on Tuesday, in attendance upon the railroad meetings, were Judge Howard, of Tarboro, Captain A. J. Galloway, of Wayne, Messrs. B. F. Newcomer, George C. Jenkins and H. Walters, of Baltimore, and A. Branch, of Wilson.

Three new and handsome "sleepers" have been added to the Carolina Central Railroad, and two similar cars have been added to the equipment of the line to run between Charlotte and Raleigh.

Death of An Old Citizen of Bladen.

Mr. William King, an old and highly respected citizen of Bladen county, resident of Indian Wells, died on the 11th inst., at the advanced age of 85 years, having been born September 10th, 1799. Mr. King was a planter, and one of the ablest citizens of the county. Deceased was the father of Mrs. Robert Kennedy, wife of the foreman of this paper He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their bereavement.

A burglar entered the residence of Dr. D. M. Buie, on Market, between Ninth and Tenth streets, on Saturday night last, and stole $15 or $20 in money. The fellow ransacked the house, but the money was taken from a bureau drawer in the room occupied by one of Dr. Buie's daughters. The empty pocket book and satchel in which it was kept were found in the yard. The robbery was perpetrated about 11 o'clock, before all the family had retired, and his presence was finally dected, but he succeeded in making his escape through a rear door.

Suicide of a Sea Captain.

Captain Wm. Knuth, of the German barque Emilie, which arrived here on the 13th inst., from Liverpool, committed suicide Wednesday night by jumping overboard from his vessel at Fowler & Murchison's wharf. The body was found yesterday morning and an inquest was held by Coroner Jacobs, the verdict being that deceased came to his death by his own hand.

Deceased leaves a wife and one child at his home in Swinemunde, Germany. The remains were interred in Bellevue Cemetery yesterday afternoon.

Ladies' Benevolent Society.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society of this city held their annual meeting for the election of officers at the hall of the Hook & Ladder Company, Nov 1, this afternoon. The officers of last year were all re elected and are as follows:

President—Mrs. C. G. Kennedy.
Vice President—Mrs. A. A. Willard.
Secretary—Mrs. N. G. Daniel.
Treasurer—Miss Bettie Price.

The meeting was very interesting and was made more so by an appropriate and eloquent address, delivered by Rev. F. W. E. Peschau, pastor of Paul's Lutheran Church.

Turner's N. C. Almanac for 1884

This popular Almanac, "The Old Reliable," which for forty-six years—nearly half a century—has been paying its annual visits to the homes and firesides of our people, has been received from the publisher, James H. Enniss, Raleigh, N. C. As usual, it is full of important information to all classes, and especially to the farmer, gardener and housekeeper, to whom it is invaluable. A very valuable feature of Turner's N. C. Almanac is its Annual State Record, in which are recorded the most important events. The publisher proposes to print, free of charge, the business cards of all merchants who sell the Almanac, on the outside page. For terms, etc., address J. H. Enniss, Raleigh, N. C.

LOCAL SHORTS.

Criminal court meets next Monday.

Mr. P. H. Hayden's new carriage factory is nearly completed.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society was held yesterday.

Rev. J. C. Crisp will preach at Scott's Hill, Pender county, on Sunday.

Mr. F. Martins killed a few days ago a hog weighing six hundred pounds, of his own raising.

Mr. John J. Conoley, formerly of this city, but now of Brunswick, Ga., is here on a visit.

The magistrates of this city have not had much to do in the way of trying criminal cases lately.

A well known colored man of the eastern part of the city, aged upwards of 80 years, died suddenly on Tuesday night last.

James A. Lowrey has built a carriage shop in front of the City Hall, on Princess street, and is now ready for business.

There were three interments during the week closing on Saturday last, of which one was white and two were colored.

Bishop Northrop, of the Catholic diocese of North and South Carolina, has been on a visit to this city during the past week.

The work of putting up the new telephone wires and removing the old ones has been completed, and the men have gone to Danville, Va.

Among those in attendance upon the Presbyterian Synod during the past week was Rev. M. H. Houston, D. D., a distinguished Missionary of China.

A private letter state that the residence of Mr. A. H. Slocomb in Fayetteville, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning last. The property was insured.

A fight on the National Cemetery road was broken upon Sunday last by a party of gentlemen who were out walking. The combattants were young colored men.

In attendance upon the Presbyterian Synod last week was an old gentleman, 68 years of age—a lay delegate—who had never seen a vessel of any kind before he came here.

The Norwegian barque Lena was cleared from this port for Fiume, Austria, on Tuesday, with a cargo of spirits and rosin valued at $8,380. Messrs. A. Sprunt & Son were the shippers.

Two colored barbers, named John and Murdock Malloy, murdered one Charles Warren, colored, at that place last week. The murder took place in a ball room. The murderers escaped.

Maj. Robert Bingham, of Bingham's school, who was here in attendance upon the Presbyterian Synod, visited the various graded schools of the city, and was much pleased with what he saw.

Nearly all the pulpits in the city were filled by members of the Presbyterian Synod on Sunday last, and a number of fine sermons were preached, some of which will leave a lasting impression.

Three fine coaches are in process of construction at the shops of the W. & W. Railroad, two being for the latter road and one for one of the southern roads. They will be magnificent specimens of workmanship when complete.

The handsome full rigged ship, made by an officer of the Revenue Cutter Colfax and presented to the Dorcas Society of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, was raffled off at the Mum Party given at the City Hall last week, and fell to the possession of Mr. Henry Bauman.

A commission *de lunatico inquirendo* examined into the condition of one Lucy Hill, colored, Tuesday last, and pronounced her insane, whereupon she was ordered to be sent to the insane department of the county poor house. It is said that in one of her crazy fits she tried to kill her mother with an axe.

The receipts of cotton for the crop year from September 1st to date foot up 52,103 bales, as against 51,738 bales at the same date last year, showing an increase in favor of 1883 of 365 bales. There has been a decided falling off of receipts the past two weeks as compared with previous weeks.

Alice Kelley, a frail character of the white persuasion, was picked up in one of the alleys of the city Sunday night and was taken to the station house.—She claimed to be sick and without home or friends. Some time ago she was in the habit of sleeping in a goods box near the foot of Mulberry street.

The new time standard agreed upon by the Associated Railways went into effect on Sunday last, the 19th inst. The country is divided into four divisions, and the railways in each division will be run by the standard time applicable to that division. Wilmington is in the eastern division, with Charleston, Baltimore, Washington, Philanelphia, New York, Boston, Canada, etc. The new standard requires the moving up the clocks in this city just twelve minutes, the railroad time being eight minutes faster and the four minutes being the difference previously existing between Washington time and our local time. The city clock was set to the new standard Sunday at noon, and it has been adopted at the postoffice and by a majority of our citizens.

No intelligent reader can fail to be interested in the contents of the *North American Review* for December. The question of the telegraph has the place of honor in the number, Gardiner G. Hubbard pointing out the great advantages that would result from the proposed "Government Control of the Telegraph," and showing from the experience of several European countries the benefits to be derived from the incorporation of the telegraphic with the postal service. Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, of Harvard University, shows the "Evils of the Sub-Treasury System," in its absorbing and withholding from circulation the specie that is constantly needed to insure stability in the world of finance. "The Day of Judgment," by Gail Hamilton, is a caustic review of the less amiable and moral traits of Thomas Carlyle. Henry George writes of "Overproduction," an idea which he declares to be preposterous, unless more wealth is produced than is wanted. Gen. W. B. Franklin sets forth the views of naval and military experts as to what is absolutely needed, in the way of organization, forts, ships and war material, to insure the "National Defense." An article on "Railroad and Public Time," by Prof. Leonard Waldo, of the Yale College Observatory, explains the system of uniform time standards now being introduced into the railroad service of the United States. Finally, there is a discussion of the question of "Morality without Religion," by F. A. Kider and Prof. A. A. Hodge, of Princeton College. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

Railroad Meetings.

The stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads met in this city on Tuesday last. Col. H. B. Short officiated as chairman of both meetings and Col. J. W. Thompson as Secretary. The most important action taken by the meetings was that of the W. & W. Railroad in abandoning for an indefinite period the scheme to build a "cut off" from Wilson to Florence. President Bridgers favored the building of the proposed branch, and stated that it had been surveyed at a cost of $25,000, and was ready now for contracts. Mr. B. F. Newcomer, one of the Baltimore stockholders, while originally favoring the scheme, was now opposed to it on the ground of recent action by the legislatures of South Carolina and Georgia, with prospective similar action on the part of the legislature of this state, in appointing Railroad Commissions and virtually taking the control of the railroads out of the hands of the stockholders. He wanted better assurance that this would not be the case before he should favor the spending of so much money to build branch roads. Finally the following resolutions, offered by Mr. D. MacRae and read by Mr. Newcomer, was adoped:

WHEREAS, In view of the evils which have grown out of the legislation of some of the southern states, whereby stockholders have been practically deprived of the management of their own railroads, and of the dangerous agitation of the same subject in North Carolina:

Resolved, That all consideration of the subject of constructing a branch road from the Wilmington & Weldon road in the direction of Florence be for the present postponed.

The two roads re-elected the same officers and board of directors with the exception of Mr. H. Walters, of Baltimore, who was elected on the board of the W., C. & A. R. R. in place of J. D. Cameron. The reports of the officials show a very encouraging exhibit of the condition and future prospects of these two important railways.

The Board of Directors of the W. & W. railroad declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on or after January 15th, 1884, and the W., C. & A. R. R. a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable on or after January 10th, 1884.

A Paris dispatch says France and China have accepted the arbitration of England, Russia and the United States.

Presbyterian Synod.

The sessions of the State Presbyterian Synod came to a close on Saturday evening. A large amount of business was transacted. Winston was chosen as the next place of meeting.

The Synodical agent of Sabbath schools reported a gratifying increase, both in interest and work accomplished. There are 154 schools, with 1,341 teachers, and 10,418 scholars; 342 scholars have been received into the church. The contributions were, for school purposes, $2,373, and for benevolence, $1,269.

It was ordered that the earlier records of the Synod be copied, and that the original records be deposited for safekeeping in the archives of the Presbyterian Historical Society.

Major Robert Bingham delivered an interesting address on the subject of Davidson College.

The agent of Sustentation, Rev. Dr. Hill, reported $63,972 contributed for ministerial support; the average salary paid laboring ministers $703, an advance of $83 in the average. The amount contributed for sustaining feeble churches and ministers is $2,057. Twenty churches have been built or thoroughly repaired. There are thirty-three manses, three erected during the present year. The invalid fund contributed was $1,1 0.

The report of Rev. C. M. Payne, agent of Evangelical Labor, shows in the Synod 5 Presbyteries, 231 churches, and nearly 20,000 communicants, a net gain during the year of 4 churches and 929 members. Total amount contributed for evangelistic work, $3,290.

The report of the Committee on Statistics shows 116 ministers and 234 churches, a decrease of four ministers and an increase of two churches. Ten ministers have been received. Twelve have been dismissed. There have been two licensures and two ordinations. There have been twelve installations and the pastoral relations have been dissolved eight times. Three churches have been organized. There are twelve candidates for the gospel ministry, six having been received during the year. There were four deaths in the ministry.

The report af the Committee on Systematic Beneficence shows a total contribution for that purpose of $19,299.47.

The Synod was the largest ever convened in the state, and the greatest harmony prevailed.

The steam yacht Mermaid, was found anchored and abandoned off Frying Pan Shoals on Monday afternoon last, by the pilot boat Gracie, Capt. Newton, the crew having taken refuge on board the light ship stationed at that point. The Gracie took the yacht in tow, got the crew from the light ship and proceeded to Smithville, where she landed the same evening.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. O. NIXON,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.

Will Purchase Country Produce.

N. E. COR. NIXON AND EIGHTH STS.

nov 23-tf

PARKER & TAYLOR,

Dealers in the celebrated

"Golden Harvest," "Farmer" and "Southern Oak"

COOKING STOVES,

Heating Stoves of every variety; Guns, Tinware, Plated Ware, Lamps and Lamp Goods, Grocers' Scales, Drill Pumps, Kerosene Oil, and House Furnishing Goods generally.

23 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

nov 9-tf

Bargains in Shoes,

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes

AND OFFER SPECIAL BARGAINS ON MANY KINDS.

WOMENS MOROCCO SHOES AT $1.25 and $1.50, Worth $1.75 and $2.00.

Call early and get your Winter Shoes from

GEO. R. FRENCH & SONS.

108 North Front Street.

jy 13—tf.

B. F. Sparkman,

TONSORIAL ARTIST,

FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA.

Good, easy shave and hair cut in latest style. Perfect satisfaction given. Special attention paid to family work.

Wilmington Post, Franklin Gazette, Petersburg Gazette, Petersburg Index, Virginian, Norfolk Evening News and Portsmouth Times taken oct 2-6.

DIED.

KING.—At his residence in Bladen county, November 11th inst., Mr. WILLIAM KING, in the 85th year of his age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Brilliant Scheme.

DISMAL SWAMP LOTTERY CO.

OF

Norfolk, Virginia.

The franchise of this enterprise is based upon the charter granted by the Legislature of the State to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, and its legality has been fairly tested before the Court.

The object in view is the "improvement and extension" of the Canal, and that full opportunity may be given for the purchase of the tickets, of which there are only

25,000 WITH 356 PRIZES,

The Drawing will take place on the

20TH OF DECEMBER,

at which time it will be made in the city of Norfolk, before the public, and under the supervision of duly authorized Commissioners, and in like manner each succeeding month.

The Drawing of 22d November was most successfully and satisfactorily conducted, the distribution of $3,050 giving assurance of the stability and good faith of the Company, and now Class B is presented with the following

SCHEME:

Capital Prize $5.000.

1 Prize of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1 do	1,500	is	1,500
1 do	1,000	is	1,000
1 do	500	is	500
1 do	200	is	200
1 do	200	is	200
1 do	200	is	200
1 do	200	is	200
6 do	100	are	600
15 do	50	are	750
100 do	10	are	1,000
100 do	5	are	1,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 of	$50		$450
9 of	30		270
9 of	20		180

356 Prizes, Distributing $13,050

Tickets only $1.00.

Plan of Lottery similar to that of Louisiana Company.

J. B. HORBACH, Manager.

Application for club rates, or for information upon any other business, should be plainly written, giving State, county and town of writer.

Remittances should be sent by Express rather than by P. O. money orders or registered letters.

Express charges upon $5 and larger sums will be paid by the company.

Address plainly,

J. P. HORBACH,
Norfolk, Va.

Agents for the sale of Tickets required throughout the State. Address applications as above.

The undersigned supervised the Drawing Class A of the Dismal Swamp Lottery Company, and certify that it was conducted with strict fairness to all interested.

GEO. T. ROGERS,
CAAS. PICKETT,
Commissioners.

sept 14-1y

1884.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Magazine begins its sixty-eighth volume with the December Number. It is the most popular illustrated periodical in America and England, always fully abreast of the times in its treatment of subjects of current social and industrial interest, and mechanical excellence. Among its attractions for 1884 are: a (new serial novel by William Black, illustrated by Abbey; a new novel by E. P. Roe, illustrated by Gibson and Dielman, descriptive illustrated papers by George H. Boughton, Frank D. Millet, C. H. Farnham and others; important historical and biographical papers; short stories by W. D. Howells, Charles Reade, &c.

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Per Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	1 50
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Magazine begins with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

The last Eight Volumes of Harper's Magazine, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $3 00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid.

Index to Harper's Magazine, Alphabetical, Analytical, and Classified, for Volumes 1 to 60, inclusive, from June, 1850, to June, 1880, one vol., 8vo., cloth, $4 00.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
MAYOR'S OFFICE,
November 8th, 1883.

Sealed Proposals

WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE until 3 o'clock P. M., December 3d, 1883, when they will be opened by the Board of Aldermen in the presence of bidders, for supplying the Blocks and Paving North Water street, from its intersection with Market street to its intersection with Mulberry street, about 9,300 square yards of pavement, to be laid with approved granite blocks. The streets will be graded and the sand for bedding will be delivered on streets.

Bids will at the same time be received for supplying 20,000 good hard Paving Bricks and 700 square yards of good Blue Stone Flagging, suitable for sidewalks and for laying the sidewalks with Brick or Blue Stone.

Bids for supplying 2000 lineal feet of Curb Stone, 4 by 16 inches and 4 by 20 inches, will be considered.

Bids for supplying the material above, or laying pavement above, will be considered.

Specifications and plans can be seen at this office.

E. D. HALL,
Mayor and Chairman
of Committee of Streets and Wharves.
nov 10-6.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 23, 1883

"THE CICERONIAN ORATOR OF THE WEST."

Peace hath her victories as well as war. Nor is this less true of political tranquility than of that which succeeds the confused noise and garments rolled in blood of actual conflict. If there ever was a time when peace—albeit of the Warsaw kind—prevailed in North Carolina, that time, most assuredly is the present. In but one remote corner district of the state, our political Poland, "the ewe lamb which the nations of the earth did covet," is there heard "the clash of surrounding arms." But there the parlor knights of bourbon chivalry are doing their devoir, and the sound and fury, signifying nothing, which emanates from their windy vaporings is frightful to hear. But the fledgelings and pages of this rufflian knighthood must have time and place to flesh their maiden swords, and what better occasion than the present? By the shores of the boisterous Atlantic that grim "boar of Ardeunes" of debate, Mr. Fabius H. Busbee, must rival the fury of contending winds and waves; whilst, on the wind-vexed borders of the Albermarle, that Æolus of the hustings, Col. J. N. Staples, outvies the bluster of the elements. A lucky day for this carpet errantry! Fortunate for them it is that such stern Launcelots of the mental tourney as Judge Moore and others disdain the combat with them! But it is with Col. Staples, "the ciceronian orator of the west," as the *Eastern Reflector* styles him, that we have to do at present. Why Ciceronian it would be hard to tell, unless his *ex post facto* belligerency entitles him to that appellation. Well, the doughty Colonel seems to have a most irrepressible *penchant* for speaking, and wherever he is invited, *at least*, there he is—if not fair as the sun, nor by any means, *clear* as the moon, yet terrible as an army with banners—to his friends, at any rate! Recently he has delivered in the ancient town of Edenton—awful, as it should be to *him*, with the rebuking shades of the *great* men of the past, to whom oratory was more than a name and freedom, more than a sound—one of those ciceronian harangues which seems to have stirred immensely "the fierce Democratic" which now inhabit there. He depicted how "the free of the earth" that "were scarred with the terrible scourging of war," rushed into "the fiery malestrom of death," regardless alike of danger and rhetoric. But it is not with the vaporing of the Greensboro colonel "on the peace establishment," while confining himself to mere flourishes of the fancy, that we have to deal. He has graciously descended from his Pegasus long enough to deal out a few so-called "facts," and it is these which we propose to consider. He tells us that after the war and under Republican rule, "decrepit old men and aged and helpless women appealed *in vain* for succor, *but their cries were unheard.*" Passing by the fact that those who appeal "*in vain*" are generally "unheard," we should like to know if it is meant to represent the south as in a condition of mendicancy. If that slander on our people is *not* designed, it is difficult to imagine what form of "succor" these old men and women desired. Surely not the sort which would be agreeable to the colonel. Who were the "strong men," colonel, that went about "clothed in garments of despair?" That was rather "thin" raiment we suspect, unless it was that "despair" of holding office which sends you from one end of the state to the other. But the farcical peroration of the colonel's speech is the great "*point* (?)" in it. After describing the "terrorism" prevailing in our state (about like the "outbreak" of the Danville darkies) he felicitates the people on the intervention of the *federal* judiciary in behalf of liberty and order. The *federal* government, under Republican auspices and officers, interposes its arm against *the newest acquisition to the bourbon ranks*, Gov. Holden, and he sets down *that* in laudation of *Democratic* men and measures! A Daniel come to judgment, truly! Bring in another horse—and not a spavined one!

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Perhaps there is not a man of sense in the Union who supposes that the contest for the speakership of the next House of Representatives is a mere question of personal preference, even though that personal preference should be based upon past political acts and associations. No doubt when the selection has been made, and the party in power are held up to their full measure of responsibility in making the same, there will be all sorts of shifts and devices to rid the act of its political significance, but such contrivances can delude only those whose misguidance is not worth the trouble. There are two issues undisguisably at stake in the selection of a speaker. First, the ascendency of the north or south in a body which is mainly of southern composition. Secondly, the prevalence of the protection or of the free trade doctrine in legislation.

First—When we speak of the mainly southern composition of the House of Representatives, we refer, of course, to the Democratic element in that house with whom rests the choice of a speaker. It is not a question of power, but solely one of principle and expediency as to whether or not the south shall voice her influence and views by the selection of one of her own men to expound the doctrines of the Democratic branch of her citizens. That those who constitute the numerical strength of a party should control its legislation is as reasonable as it is natural and usual *in general*. But such has never since the war been *the practice* of the Southern Democracy. Holding not merely the *balance* of power in the United States, but the power itself, the vast majority of the electoral vote cast for their nominee, they have, while deriding the negro for doing all the voting and conferring on others all the profits thereof, with strange inconsistency, followed in what they allege to be his footsteps, and lavished upon the northern Democracy all the fruits of southern devotion to the common cause. The contest for the speakership will go far to determine how much longer this thing is to last. Servility and hero-worship have been, from time immemorial, leading elements in the spirit of bourbonism. The degree of their ascendency over political greed and the love of public plunder is to meet an early solution. To what extent that lofty self-respect, which has been the pride of people and the peculiar boast of that party which assumes to monopolize all the respectability of the country, will find a practical assertion we look with interest to see. No doubt, the north too is looking anxiously on to see if the southern brethren will refrain from appropriating to themselves the first great national honor certainly and safely theirs; in other and plainer words, to see if they will put a southern bourbon in charge of the affairs of the country, *pro tanto*, on the first scene occasion.

Secondly, as to the tariff question. The election of Mr. Randall to the Speakership antagonizes Democratic practice and teaching beyond all power of reconciliation. "A tariff for revenue only" is fatally opposed to "protection." To be sure, the nomination of Mr. Carlisle does not affirmatively mean anything, professing as he does the suicidal and paradoxical creed of "a tariff for revenue with *incidental* protection," but *his* election is the necessarily implied repudiation of Mr. Randall's views. So, there is no trimming in the matter. "Choose ye this day!" What that decision will be, we do not profess to be prophets enough to foretell. That it will inevitably commit to some policy a party to which duplicity is decidedly preferable, and which is anxious in the extreme to be all things to all men, is too plain for candid discussion.

LOUISIANA STANDARD.

We welcome to our list of exchanges a handsome sheet of the above name, published in New Orleans, plying the time-honored maxim "labor *omnin vincit*," and with "Chester A. Arthur, Our Choice for President," at the "mast-head." If we should meet this prepossessing candidate for popular favor even in a "dismal Jimmy spirit" we could only predict its failure on the principle that a good beginning makes a bad ending. We should imagine that "labor" would have an abundant opportunity where our new contemporary is published to demonstrate its all-conquering capacity, for if there is a portion of this Union in which herculean effort in behalf of human, not to say political, right is sorely needed, it has longed seemed to us, that it is in the section where a race, largely in the majority, antagonized to their late masters by the worst miseries of slavery, and formerly represented by white bull-dozers as so exasperated by political animosity as to necessitate white leagues and the like organizations for personal safety, suddenly, as by a more than revolutionary impulse, and shortly after the forcible expulsion from power of the officers of their choice by these same bull dozers, forget all their grievances, dismiss all their fears, and invite their adversaries to rule over them and administer their affairs! The career of the colored man in politics has exhibited more strange, capricious and paradoxical phases than that of any other race or people known to history, but perhaps, of all its wonderful developments there has been nothing more remarkable than himodest self-distrust and magnanimous abdication of assured control in the state. Where they are in a minority as in North Carolina and Virginia, they struggle vigorously for ascendency, and are as insatible as the whites in their love of power and place. Indeed, at one time, that seemed to be the case throughout the south, and wherever the colored man could get office he wanted it. But lo, a change comes over the spirit of their dreams, and where their overwhelming numbers, as in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana insure resistless and perpetual dominion suddenly, like so many George Washingtons, they divest themselves of their power and control, step modestly aside, and say to their late antagonists,—"we have learned at length that when you denounced us as degraded brutes, unfit to rule even ourselves, you were right and wise. We have defeated you at the polls and officered the state with men of our choice until the amusement has palled on us. Come and take charge now, if you graciously will, and it shall be our happiness hereafter to do your bidding." Has the world ever before witnessed such a spectacle? Wherever the negro is in a minority he wastes vain efforts to gain power and office; where they are his for the saying, he cheerfully and voluntarily relinquishes them to others. Doubtless, our editorial friend in Louisiana knows how the thing is there, and no wonder he looks with fond admiration to President Arthur as representing—as he so gloriously does—the Protecting Law of the Federal Union.

To the Readjuster Party of Virginia.

When a dominant party, organized around great and enduring principles and composed of a decided majority of voters in the state, is suddenly overwhelmed and made to appear a minority, it is of the highest consequence that every member of the party should inform himself whether that result has been brought about by a free and honest expression of the popular will; and, if so, which of its avowed principles has become obnoxious to the majority, or, if all are still adhered to, which of them has been betrayed by those entrusted with the great duty of applying and enforcing them in the govennment of the state.

PRINCIPLES OF THE READJUSTER PARTY.

The party in power in Virginia came into being as the expression of the popular will concerning the state finances, the rights of citizens in the matter of suffrage and free education the protection of all our people under the laws, and last, but by no means least, the relations existing and to exist between the state and federal government.

The status of our debt had been so distorted by legislative fraud, corruption and stupidity, that the principal of our bonded indebtedness had been made to seem $13,000,000 more than our actual indebtedness, as shown on the public records, exclusive of the one-third owed by the state of West Virginia.

The right to vote had been gradually curtailed, by whipping post disqualification and capitation tax laws passed in violation of the conditions to which the state solemnly pledged herself when readmitted to representation in congress, until free suffrage was a mockery in Virginia.

The school funds has been diverted from their proper use, in like violation of fundamental conditions of readmission.

The bourbons had kept the state in an attitude of sullenness and narrow adherence to defeated and discarded notions as to state sovereignty and national obligations, most injurious to her interests, begetting distrust, excluding capital and immigration, and repressing enterprise and development.

The righting of these wrongs, the correction of these evils, and resistance to the old bourbon spirit of caste, intolerance and proscription, which belonged to a former period, these were the grand objects which had brought together a great majority of our people, without regard to race or previous conditions of party servitude.

ATTITUDE OF THE BOURBON PARTY.

Our enemies hated and bitterly opposed each one of these objects.

Their piracies upon the treasury they called bebt paying, though our creditors only knew of their efforts to pay the debt through tax receivable coupons created by lobbyists in the pay of brokers.

The suffrage was by them deemed a mere form, to be exercised within limits imposed by themselves, and in no case to be enjoyed by opponents in numbers sufficient to drive them from the public crib and the enjoyment of despotic power.

The public school system was as hateful to them as were the freedmen who, equally with whites, were entitled to its benefits. They starved it in order to feed the plunderers of the state, and one day denounced it as a "monster of iniquities" and another sneeringly pronounced it a "luxury."

Between the contending ideas thus arrayed the people decided against bourbonism by a majority of 12,000 in 1881, despite the grossest misrepresentations and the odious disqualification of the capitation tax.

So much for the principles of our party. Have they been faithfully adhered to by those entrusted with that duty?

READJUSTER ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS.

That the state administration, in its executive and legislative departments, has been faithful in all things and true to its pledges, let the following account of its transactions testify:

THE STATE DEBT

has been settled without taint of repudiation of a dollar, either of principal or interest. Our enemies have this year, after years of denunciation of our settlement, stamped it with their professed approval. This settlement saved the state from liability for $13,000,000 of falsely created principal and effected a saving in future interest of $35,000,000. The judgment of the financial world upon this ascertainment and settlement of the debt is attested by the fact that the Riddleberger 3 per cent. bonds are quoted at 52 to-day, while the old bonds, bearing 6 per cent., are quoted at but 44.

The bourbons ruled the state from 1870 to 1880. When they took power they found $1,816,000 in the treasury, with no floating debt. They left less than $23,000 in the treasury, with a floating debt of near two millions, of which one million and a half was due the public free schools, and arrearages of over five and a half millions on account of interest and debts due the literary and sinking funds.

Behold the contrast! The readjusters, after three years of control, have extinguished the floating debt, except $715,000, and have now in the treasury over a million and a half of money.

READJUSTER ECONOMY.

The cost of maintaining the government under bourbon rule averaged $1,084,664 annually, while it has been reduced under the readjusters to an average of $802,234 annually. The burdens of the people have been lightened by a reduction of the rate of taxation from 50 to 40 cents. The cost of collecting the revenue has been greatly diminished, and considerable reductions have been made in the assessment of lands.

Great reforms have been made in the provision for receiving and caring for the insane; they have been removed from prisons to comfortable asylums, and, instead of confirming their fearful malady by beating themselves against the iron bars of felons' cells, they are cared for by humane and expert attendants.

In spite of 65,000 bourbon votes to the contrary,

THE SUFFRAGE

has been liberated from the stumbling block of the capitation tax, and the whipping post, erected as a disfranchising machine against negroes, has been abolished. Up to the recent election the right to vote has been freely exercised under readjuster rule, and all the laws of the state have been administered without discrimination between rich or poor, white or black.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In the matter of public education, the following statement exhibits facts which in all time to come will reflect honor on the readjuster party, and, what is still better, will advance the state in the general enlightenment which makes civilization possible.

Comparing 1879 with 1871, the funders, by their unfriendly legislation and administration, reduced the number of public schools from 3,047, of which 709 were colored, to 2,491, of which but 89 were colored. They reduced the pupils from 131,088, of whom 38,976 were colored, to 108,074, of whom but 5,208 were colored. They reduced the teachers from 3,084, of whom 504 were colored, to 2,504, of whom but 94 were colored. They reduced the expenditures from $587,572 for the year to $511,902.

Now, compare the readjuster rule of last year with the last year of bourbon rule, and the books show the readjusters have increased the number of schools from 2,491 to 5,587; the number of colored schools from 89 to 850; the the pupils from 108,074 to 257,362; the colored pupils from 3,208 to 49,560; the teachers from 2,504 to 4,538; the colored teachers from 94 to 644. The expenditures from $511,902 were increased to $1,157,142.

The establishment of the first state normal school for colored teachers in the United States is another mile-stone planted by our party on the road of progress.

PROSPERITY OF THE STATE.

Since the accession to power of the readjusters 726 miles of railway have been built, equal to a permanent investment of $21,000,000, an increase of 43 per cent for the period, and the greatest number of miles of railway built in Virginia during any like period since the war; the increase in freight carried has been 32 per cent; the increase of the number of passengers carried has been 78 per cent, and the increase of gross earnings 88 per cent. Our principal port has become the second cotton port in the country, and its exports have increased 83 per cent.; a city has sprung up in our midst and grown from 500 to 5,000; our taxable values on personalty have increased over 18 per cent.; our license tax over 9 per cent.; capital has sought investment here; mines have been opened, and capital and labor among us have been aroused to greater activity than ever before.

Thus, in all things, we claim that the state under readjuster rule has enjoyed the benefit of the government of the people as they had ordered it. The past is at least secure, and much of the good that has been done can never be undone. But can this prosperity be expected to continue under a bourbon despotism, which slaughters citizens for political opinions, and which, with flaming swords, guards our northern approaches from the peaceful invasion of capital and immigration?

VIRGINIA RESTORED TO THE UNION.

Our federal relations have never been more friendly than they now are at any time since the formation of the constitution in 1789. The voice of Virginia has been heard in both houses of congress in support of progress, order, and rightful national authority, and for the first time since the war she has been treated with the same consideration as New York or Massachusetts. Sectionalism had disappeared, not only from the minds of a majority of our own people, but among those outside of Virginia, who have seen us so loyally and earnestly striving for things nobler and better.

THE RECENT ELECTION.

If our public servants have been honest and faithful, as the record shows they have been, then a large portion of our people have either abandoned their principles and willingly voted all these good works into the hands of those who would fain destroy them, or else the recent election is not a fair and unrestrained expression of the popular will. That the latter is the true explanation of the result will not be doubted by the candid people of the country when they are brought face to face with some of the means employed by the bourbon faction.

PRELUDE TO THE DANVILLE TRAGEDY.

Cotemporaneous with these appeals, sensational circulars from Danville, Cumberland and elsewhere, filled with false statements of wrongs and outrages committed by blacks; cartoons depicting negroes punishing white children; pictures of negro men with a white child on one knee and a black child on the other; infamous perjuries as to the utterance of our public speakers, and lies, great and small, calculated to inflame race prejudice, were spread broadcast through the white districts of the state, backed by corruption money without stint, while they were studiously suppressed in the black districts and their absence supplied by doubled funds of money to "buy or bully" the blacks.

BLOODSHED AND VIOLENCE

It is not pleasant to hold up crime and lawlessness to the world's gaze, but when the fruits of these are made to seem the honest will and opinion of our people it is a patriotic duty to let the truth be known.

Virginia, so long exempt from the bloodshed and violence which has left such foul traces upon the political records of some of her sisters, has, under bourbon instigation, been dragged, even at this late day when the whole country hoped for peace, into scenes and methods no whit less bloody nor less brutal than those which flourished in the palmiest days of kuklux and white leagues.

THE COLOR LINE.

When the bourbon faction assembled in Lynchburg in July last to formulate a platform, a large element of its membership avowedly and openly favored the adoption of the "color line." Bourbon journals proclaimed that the true issue of the canvass was the race issue, and that the contest should be forced into a struggle between the whites and the blacks. That such a plank would be incorporated into platform adopted seemed highly probable until the final action taken developed the fact that, for reasons best known to themselves, the bourbons had determined not to make written proclamation of their purpose to draw the color line. Even the most moderate bourbon did not pretend that this failure to draw the color line in the platform sprung from lack of purpose so to do, but it was admitted on all hands that it had not been formally adopted from motives of policy. The temporary chairman of the convention addressed himself to "the white people of Virginia;" leading bourbon organs recommended the platform adopted, as "a white man's platform," and while bourbon coadjutors, under the name of straightout Republicans, were sent into the black districts to disaffect colored voters, the whole burden of the bourbon leaders in the white districts was to excite the race prejudices and passions of the whites against the blacks.

The debt question was not the issue on which bourbonism hoped to win, for their attitude toward it was one of abject abandonment of all pretense of principle and acceptance of every measure they had denounced.

Their attitude upon the questions of suffrage, education, economy, and taxation was equally abject and cringing. They therefore sought to find other issues upon which they might appeal to the voters of Virginia.

In their written platform they sought to sound a keynote against Republicanism, but their own support of theretofore pronounced Republicans answered this clamor and paralyzed the power of this appeal. On the tariff they assumed a position so incomprehensible that the people recognized them as impostors. On the subject of a repeal of the internal revenue system, which they sought to make an issue, they found no opposition. In the weak and gabbling clamor of opposition to bossism, they found it impossible to produce facts or sustain public interest. In a studied array of offenses of omission and commission against our party, with which they adorned their platform, it was found, as soon as our canvassers met them, that there was not a good count in the indictment.

And so, the bourbon faction, finding naught in their platform, naught in the record of the readjusters wherewith to break the solid front of our party, deliberately abandoned all other issues and threw the whole power of its speakers, its press, and its organization into the race cry with the energy of despair.

As late as July 26, when their convention adjourned in the faith that other issues might prove available, the race issue had not only been made prominent by the bourbons, but had been ignored. So long as it was not agitated, and, indeed, up to the last week of the canvass, when murder became rampant, our party was intact, and every report from every section brought confident assurances of victory.

BOURBON DESPERATION AT FEAR OF DEFEAT.

But as the election drew near the bourbon faction, realizing that on every other issue it was hopelessly defeated, infuriated by a knowledge of impending disaster, seized upon the race issue, chanted, chorused, and intoned it until, wrought up to fever heat, it became their sole, only, and absorbing theme—screamed in threatening frenzy, fierce and bewildering as the dance and song of the Carmagnole in the days of the Sans-Culotte.

As early as September a leading bourbon editor announced to a member of our party in a public place that the bourbon plan of campaign was "to buy all they could and bully the remainder." How faithfully this programme was carried out the sequel will show. What was at the time regarded as a sententious piece of bandinage has now been realized as the dim foreshadowing of a bloody truth.

The progress of the canvass developed an organized system of duplicity, practiced by our opponents, whereby in black districts they appealed to the blacks for support on the ground that our party gave them no recognition and used them as mere tools and cats' paws, while, at the same time, in white districts, their appeals were made to every prejudice of race to save the whites from an alleged purpose on our part to elevate the blacks above them.

The same speaker, who would be found to-day in a black district professing affection and regard for the negro and a purpose on the part of himself and party to do more for them than the readjusters had done or promised, would be found to-morrow in a white district proclaiming in impassioned appeals that the whites in the negro sections were being trampled under the feet of the black; that he came from their down trodden homes with a cry of despair from them as a message to their brethren, and that "by the gods this was a white man's country and the white men should rule or the rivers should run blood." The above is no idle statement, but a quotation from bourbon speeches heard by tens of thousands of Virginians under circumstances of excitement, accompanied by floods of falsehood pretending to sustain the appeal, and circulated too late to be contradicted before election day.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS FOR AN ELECTION.

As the excitement thus begotten became more intense—as the buying of blacks became more and more apparently impracticable—the violent policy became the more necessary to intimidate blacks and inflame whites. Arms began to pour into the southside region, the supply of small arms in our larger cities was exhausted, and the demand extended as far as Baltimore, until one Democratic headquarters within twenty miles of Richmond had forty stand of muskets and the Danville region was a walking arsenal. The cry that "white men should rule or die," the announcement that a war of races was upon us, swelled in volume and ferocity. Threats of the lives of our leaders became more common than any other argument.

THE DANVILLE MASSACRE.

Murder in cold blood began in Madison county. Days before it was repeated in Danville rumors of the shipment of arms filled the air, and during the fair week at Richmond—long before any outbreak occurred—the knowing ones were heard to whisper and mysteriously predict what might be expected at the proper time.

In due time it came. With what premeditation and design it came, let any impartial man who reads the bourbon press and heard the preparations made for it judge for himself. Who provoked it! Who perpetrated it! Let the bourbon journals themselves testify. With what purpose it was perpetrated let the thousands of false circulars turning it to political account, spread broadcast by the bourbons almost before it occurred, and the effect they produced speak as no argument can.

The massacre in Danville is dignified by bourbonism with the name of riot. The facts, as gathered from all sources, are that upon Saturday evening preceding the election, just after the Danville negroes had received their weekly pay and were buying their Sunday supplies in a crowded market place, a white man appeared, had an altercation with a negro, and whipped him. The fight was ended, and no other negroes came to the rescue of the punished man. But the programme was not interrupted by this circumstance. An armed gathering of the "best people" of the "best and bravest" was conveniently near, and in a moment a murderous throng poured out of the building where they were assembled, opening a deadly fire upon the unarmed, defenseless and flying negroes.

UNARMED NEGROES SHOT IN THE BACK WHILE RUNNING AWAY.

How many were killed no one knows, and no one will probably learn the truth, for the condition of things still in Danville is such that the truth cannot be learned. That they were shot in the back like dogs, while running away; that no pistol shot was fired by a black man; that no white man was injured, save by his own friends; that for days the poor victims were found dead in alleys, in warehouses, and under houses, like poisoned rats that had crawled away to die; that the negroes fled to the woods, to the state of North Carolina, to the four winds of heaven; these are a few of the facts of this bloody, wholesale murder, which was telegraphed far and near by bourbons as an insolent uprising of blacks against the whites.

Simultaneously with these occurrences the crack of the bourbon weapon engaged in political murder resounded, and the bourbon knife sunk deep in the county of Charles City, Halifax, Hanover, Floyd, Augusta, Lee, and elewhere, mingling with Sabbath day sympathies, from the bourbon capital, and the race cry was shouted with a brutal ferocity intense enough to make Virginia the rival of any southern state in her record of bloodshed and lawlessness.

These, fellow citizens, were the means resorted to. The effects were all that the bulldozers could have hoped for.

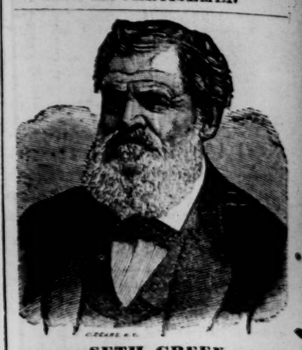
GATHERING THE FRUITS OF THE MURDER.

Murders, deliberately planned and executed with remorseless malignity, were presented to the remote and ignorant whites of the valley and southwest as the unavoidable self defense of these wolves against their lamb assailants. Without the means of informing themselves of the baseness of these falsehoods, thousands of our party, deluded and deceived, yielded to an impulse of generosity so foully played upon, and in the region where these felonies were permitted, the murderers themselves paraded the streets, armed to the teeth, under the pretense of preserving order, until, in the city of Danville, where Cameron received in 1881, votes numbering 789, and Wise in 1882 received 841 votes, and where 1,379 readjuster votes were enrolled, but 26 votes were cast for the coalition candidate, whose life was threatened, and whose coffin had been actually made and paid for by the party of honor and intelligence.

In the counties of Halifax and Charlotte, adjacent to Pittsylvania, the policy of purchase, as well as rioting prevailed, and while the methods were a little less violent, they were none the less corrupt. Thus it was that Halifax, with a colored voting population of 3,814 against 3,054 whites, after giving John S. Wise 548 majority in 1882, gave the bourbons 250 majority in 1883. And Charlotte, with a black voting population of 2,055, and a white population of 1,398, after giving John S. Wise 762 majority in 1882, gave a bourbon majority of 300 in 1883. That these majorities were honest no sane

(Continued on third page.)

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200 do do LARD.

225 Boxes MEAT.

50 Boxes CHEESE.

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man will imagine. How they were brought about will in due time be made apparent.

The above are only samples of the methods resorted to by the bourbons. Bribery and corruption appear to have been the order of proceedings generally throughout the state.

In the history of politics throughout this state the recent campaign is, thank God, without precedent, and to the forbearance and long suffering of the readjusters, to this alone, is due the fact that this state is not now bathed in blood.

THE SAD CONDITION OF THE NEGROES.

To me as a Virginian, a former slave-owner, and an ex-confederate, the saddest feature of this reign of terror is the sufferings it has inflicted upon the negroes here. This unfortunate people have had a fate as black as their skins. They were originally torn from their home and country and enslaved by whites; they were then freed from bondage; both without any agency of their own, and *now*, when they act on their rights voluntarily accorded to them, they are shot down like dogs for party purposes by the beneficiaries of their toil for centuries. Unless such outrages be punished, and their perpetrators branded as they deserve, we may well despair of the maintenance of state or popular rights, for both have been violated and degraded.

The result of these outrages has *been to add the* crime of murder to the *already long list* of bourbon offenses. The responsibility for the crime rests upon the leaders of that faction who by incendiary appeals inflamed the brutal perpetrators to commit these deeds.

A REACTION SURE TO COME.

That the reaction will come, and that swiftly and completely, is not a matter of doubt. It is true that bourbonism has gained a triumph upon a campaign of falsehood and deception, by appeals to passion, and by a barbarous resolve to to shed as much innocent blood as was necessary to its success. It is true that by fair means and by foul it has procured a temporary majority. And yet it is equally true that the majority of our people are conservative at heart, and abhor falsehood and violence.

Already the voice of those who were deluded, beholding the injury they have done their own interests under the false excitement by which they were inflamed, begins to be heard. Already, even among those who have heretofore acted with this revolutionary faction, men begin to realize that the desperate agitators and promoters of these outrages cannot be trusted to control the destinies of a peaceful commonwealth. Already the voice of the nation is uplifted against this awful outbreak in a state heretofore regarded as peaceful and liberty loving. Already the cry of "This way, Freeman!" has become known as a mocking threat that, unless you are a bourbon freeman, your life, your liberty, and your enjoyment of your political rights are at the mercy of a band as lawless as highwaymen and as desperate as outlaws. The motto of bourbonism, interpreted by the blaze of their weapons, reads. "Unless you are a bourbon freeman you shall be the bourbons' slave or a bourbon-made corpse."

If this be overdrawn, where is the first word of censure from any so-called *Democratic* source, in or out of the state, of the crimes which are but feebly set forth in this recital?

THE FIGHT AGAINST BOURBONISM MUST GO ON.

Under *these* circumstances what course shall readjusters pursue henceforth? Is it true, as asserted by our enemies, that we are hopelessly crushed? Are we to disband, cowed and demoralized, and leave the field in the undisputed possession of the bourbons? Shall some of us make terms of peace and surrender with our foes, while others retire in sullenness, silence, and submission, to await a more propitious opportunity for reorganization and resistance?

Fellow citizens of the readjuster party, for myself, and speaking doubtless on behalf of thousands of Virginians as true and brave as any of our sons, while deploring as much as any one the disaster which has overtaken our cause, I am thankful for this opportunity to proclaim now, surrounded by temporary clouds and darkness, as boldly and defiantly as when our cause was bathed in sunshine, that our hearts are firmly and forever fixed to the immutable principles of liberty and human right, as announced by the liberal platform, and that the fight shall go on against the bigotry and violence of bourbonism as long as it shall please God to spare our lives for the struggle.

When we began this contest we were in a minority. Those who enlisted under the banner of readjustment came to no victorious camp to win laurels in a campaign of certain victory, and they made no terms that defeat should grant them their discharge. They came to a standard which had no victory emblazoned upon it; they enlisted for the war; and, to-day, gathered around it in its first defeat, they can yet read upon its battle-scarred folds a splendid tale of victories which they themselves have won, and re form for triumphs more glorious than any that have gone before.

NATIONALISM, HUMAN RIGHTS, LIBERTY, PEACE, MANHOOD, AND REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

The scope of the readjuster party has enlarged with its age and growth. It originated in an issue local, and to some extent unpopular. With time, and the changing issues which time brings, it has widened its sphere, and, while its original object has become less prominent, ISSUES OF NATIONALISM, OF HUMAN RIGHTS, OF LIBERTY, OF PEACE, OF MANHOOD, OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, HAVE BEEN FORCED UPON IT BY THE FIERCE ONSLAUGHT OF BOURBONISM, until these issues are broad enough to be national, and it has the sympathy of every man in this nation who loves liberty and abhors the proscription and bigotry of caste, class, and race prejudice which is the life of bourbonism.

For myself, as your chairman from the outset of this struggle, I have conceived that the true duty imposed upon me by the spirit of our party was to wage undying war upon bourbonism; not only as it opposed the debt settlement; not only as it is the enemy of education; not only as it is imbecile, heartless, and wasteful in administration; not only as it is the enemy of free suffrage; but as it is the enemy of that true Democracy which means that the humble and weak shall participate in and be protected by the administration of the government as well as the powerful and strong.

A GULF WHICH SHALL YAWN FOREVER.

In the effort to perpetuate caste, class, and race rule by crushing out by force, fraud, or otherwise, the weak and unprotected in this state the bourbons have made a gulf between themselves and the readjuster party which shall yawn forever, for they cannot bridge it, and we will not.

Let the fight proceed. If we are to be in the minority in the future, it is a minority struggling for principles as strong and holy as when they were backed by a majority. The manhood which sustains them in defeat proves a sincerity and devotion which in due time must and will be crowned with triumph. But, whether future triumphs come or not, the blessings we have secured for Virginia are fixed and indestructible. Our enemies stand before us.

We know that they are our foes and the foes of our commonwealth; that they have in the past paralyzed her energies, robbed her treasury, defrauded and dwarfed her free schools, strangled her suffrage, brought national hate upon her, adhered to no principle, and made terms with any renegade or prostitute who would aid them. And that they have at last triumphed by murder and blood-shed that have disgraced the state. We know that we have asked for and given no quarters in the past, that we will accept none, and promise none now.

ALL OPPOSED TO BOURBONISM SHOULD MAKE COMMON CAUSE.

We know that with bourbonism before us we have an enemy to fight, powerful and dangerous to the interests of the state. We know that, masquerading in the stolen livery of Democracy, it is no true representative of Democracy, either in principle or personnel, and I believe the readjuster party will when it next meets in council unite cordially and thoroughly with our friends, state and national, and make common cause with them against the bourbons, their aiders, counsellors, and abettors, state and national, by whatsoever name they may be designated.

I repeat, therefore, that the struggle against bourbonism is to be renewed forthwith and to the death, and, as your chairman, I call upon every loyal readjuster in Virgina to rally to the standard and reform to fight a new battle against their old bourbon foe in the national campaign of 1884.

Bearing in mind the old watchword of a free ballot and a fair count, we have a right to demand and expect support from the state, and if need be, from the federal government, in behalf of the rights of man, guaranteed by both governments, and put at stake to procure the ascendency of an unscrupulous party that sticks at nothing to acquire power.

WILLIAM MAHONE, Chairman.
PETERSBURG, Nov. 14, 1883.

Vital Questions!!

Ask the most eminent physician
Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike, refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly
"Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically, "Buchu."

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, &c," and they will tell you:

"Mandrake! or Dandelion!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use

CHAPTEE II.

"Patients
Almost dead or nearly dying."

For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism.

Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas!

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOB PRINTING,

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

HANDBILLS AND POSTERS.

Which we print in a clear and distinct manner.

OUR PRICES MODERATE.

Our work guaranteed satisfactory.

E. S. WARROCK & CO.

Corner Front and Princess streets, over Dyers.
october 26—tf

MEMERY PURVIS,

PRACTICAL HOUSE PAINTER, TARBORO, N. C., offers his Professional Services to the Public,

GUARANTEES SATISFACTION.

WORK DONE AT PRICES TO SU THE TIMES,

oct 26-13t

ONLY $20.

PHILADELPHIA SINGER



Is the BEST BUILT, FINEST FINISHED, EASIEST RUNNING SINGER MACHINE ever offered the public.

The above cut represents the most popular style for the people which we offer you for the very low price of $20. Remember, we do not ask you to pay until you have seen the machine. After having examined it, if it is not all we represent, return it to us at our expense. Consult your interests and order at once, or send for circulars and testimonials. Address CHARLES A. WOOD & CO., No. 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

June 29 3m

H. BRUNHILD & BRO.,

Distillers, Wholesale Liquor Dealers

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

CHAMPION CIGAR FACTORY,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

HICKS & BRUNHILD & BROS.,

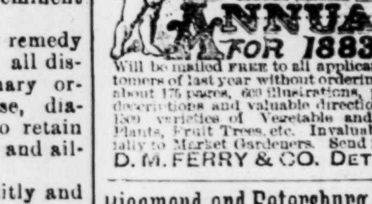
RICHMOND, VA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KIND OF FINE

CHEWING TOBACCO,

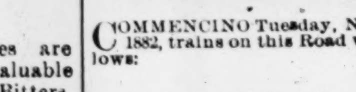
NAVYS AND TWISTS,

may 20--tf



Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 175 pages, 600 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it!
D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT MICH.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co



COMMENCING Tuesday, November 18th, 1882, trains on this Road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH

3.16 P M, Fast Mail, daily, makes through connections for Savannah Stops only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford Va and Charleston.

11.51 A M, Through mail daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah & Jacksonville. Stops at Shops, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

6.30 H M, Freight daily (except Sunday.

7.20 A M, Freight daily (except Sundays

LEAVE PETERSBTRG—NORTH

3.55 A M, Fast mail, Daily. Stops only at Chester. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Milford, Va

7.30 A M, Freight daily, (except Sunday)

3.40 P M, Though mail, daily, connecting Rith Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester, Chester and Centralia. Pullman sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York,

7.35 P M, Freight daily (except Sunday)

A direct four hours connection is made between Richmond and Norfolk, by trains leaving Richmond 11.30 A m, and Norfolk 12.35 P M

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

J R KENLY, Superintendent.
P OPE, G P & T Agent nov 19 tf

Bungs, Nails, &c

25 Bbls BUNGS.

250 Kegs NAILS,

500 Bundles HOOP IRON.

25 Bbls GLUE,

For sale by ADRIAN & VOLLERS.
tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAST MAIL
AND
PASSENGER ROUTE
TO THE
NORTH AND EAST via RICHMOND FREDERICLSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.



Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, [W & W RR] daily at 8.00 p m and *6 40 a. m.

Leave Richmond at *6 02 am and †11 12 am and *4 50 p m.

Arrive at Washington at *10 25 a m and †3 45 p m, and *9 30 p m.

Arrive at Baltimore at †12 05 noon and †5 45 p m, and *11 25 p m.

Arrive at Philadelphia at †2 30 p m and †8 10 p m, *3 00 a m.

Arrive at New York at †5 30 p m and †10 50 p m, and *6 30 a m.
†Daily, Sunday excepted.
*Daily.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6 40 a m, train to New York, and on the 8,00 p m train to Washington

C A TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.
E T D Myers, Gen'l Supt
aug 17 tf

COTTON PRESSES.
COTTON GINS

BEST GOODS OF THE KIND NADE.

QUALITY AND PRICES GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO,
Successors to Jno. Dawson.
June 8 tf



THE GENUINE

Williams Sewing Machines

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE

BEST IN THE WORLD

They have received highest Awards at the Centennial and at all other leading Exhibitions held in Europe and America.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED BY THE MAKERS.

Factories located at Montreal, Canada, and Plattsburg, New York.

THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO,
347 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
may6—6m

WILLIAM LYNCH,

THE

Tailor and Clothier,

HAS A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Cassimeres.
Doeskins and
Broadcloths,

AMERICAN AND IMPOR

Which he will cut and make to order in the latest styles.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Store north side of Princess street near Front. may 20—tf

WE WANT

ONE OR TWO RELIABLE INDUSTRIOUS MEN IN EVERY TOWN AND COUNTY TO SELL OUR POPULAR BOOKS.

Offer liberal inducements. Applicants will please give age, experience (if any), and reference as to character and habits. A SPLENDID CHANCE for men who are not afraid of work and want to make money. Apply in person or by letter to B. F. JOHNSON & CO.,
sep 1 7-3m [illegible] Main St., Richmond.

IF YOU WANT FIRST-CLASS BOOK and Job Work done at low prices, send your orders to the

FRANKLIN GAZETTE OFFICE.
oct 26 [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

W. A. S.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam

Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the vending of any article, with any alterations of trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under a recent act of the U S Congress!

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SONS & CO.,
18 Beaver Street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., July 8, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after July 8, 1883, at 3:00 p. m. Passengers Train on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	6.40 A M
Arrive at Weldon	12.40 P M
Leave Weldon	3.00 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot	8.40 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN, Daily—No. 40 South.

Leave Weldon	5:55 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot	10 25 P M

Mail and Passenger Trains, Daily. Nos. 43 North.

Leave Wilmington	8.00 P.M
Arrive at Weldon	2.20 A.M

Train No 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 12.00 A. M. and 1.30 P M., daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 10.00 A M and 3 P M daily.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Halfax for Scotland Neck at 3.25 P.M. Returning leave Scotland Neck at 7.30 A. M daily except Sunday.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 48 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

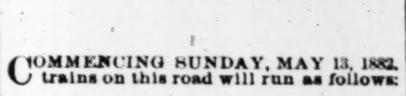
All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

For accommodation of local travel a passenger coach will be attached to local freight leaving Wilmington at 5:15 A. M., Daily except Sundays.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON Gen'l Passenger Agent.
may 13 tf

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 12, 1883.



COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1882, trains on this road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Trains leaving Petersburg (Washington street Depot) as follows:

Passenger trains, daily	12:42 and 3:46 P.M.
Arrive at Weldon	2:42 and 5:36 P.M.
Freight trains daily, except Sunday	9:12 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon	2:06 P. M.

LEAVE WELDON.

Passenger Trains, daily	2:25 A. M. 1 P.M.
Arrive at Petersburg	4:45 A.M. 3:12 P.M
Freight trains daily, except Monday	4:12 A.M
Arrive at Petersburg	9:06 A.M.

Train leaving Petersburg at 3:46 P. M. stops only at Belfield.

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Northern Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.

Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Persons who travel on these trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, inconveniences and risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to open their offices for the sale of tickets for freight trains North bound freight trains stop all night at Mt Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.
W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains.
aug16-tf

Molasses.

NEW CROP CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

In Hogsheads, Tierces and Barrels
For sale by,

mh 28 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS

RAILROADS.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.



WILMINGTON, N. C, July 8, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER July 8, 1883, at 9 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)
Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington	9.00 P M
Leave Florence	2.40 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction	6.20 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	6.40 A. M
Leave Columbia	9.55 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction	10 20 P. M
Leave Florence at	1.55 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.10 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West,

Leave Wilmington	10.40 P. M
Arrive at Florence	1.45 A. M

Mail and Passenger Train, Daily—No. 43 East.

Leave Florence	3.25 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.42 P M

Train 43 stops at all stations.

Nos, 40 stops only at Flemington, and Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. R., C., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Pullman Sleepers for Charleston on train 48.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

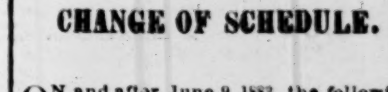
Local Freight leaves Wilmington daily except Sunday at 7 A. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
may 13-tf

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT
WILMINGTON, N. C., July, 13, 1883.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after June 9, 1883, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY.

No. 1	Leave Wilmington	7.10 P M
	Leave Raleigh at	7.35 P M
	Arrive at Charlotte at	7.00 A M
No. 2	Leave Charlotte at	8.45 P M
	Arrive Raleigh at	8.30 A M
	Arrive at Wilmington at	8.25 A M

Passenger Trains stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

Train No, 1, Daily except Sunday.
Do. No. 2 do do Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte	5:30 A. M
Arrive at Shelby	9:00 P. M
Leave Shelby	7:00 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte	10:30 A. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 makes close connection at Hamlet with R & A Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Chartotte with Shelby Division Train.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Stations Western N. C. R. R. Asheville and points West.

Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens Atlanta and all points Southwest.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.
je 15-tf

JOHN WERNER,

PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER

AND PERFUMER.

29 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE and in the country are invited to come and see me. Also Sea Captains and Commercial Travelers. The best workmen and the finest accommodations in the city.

BROWN & PEARSON.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING AND Shaving Saloon, No. 28 North Front Street.

Best Workmen employed. Prices as usual.

Give us a call. mch-ly

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 23, 1883.

RALEIGH, Nov. 14, 1883.

EDITOR POST:—Before retiring for the night I must give you my impression of the Industrial Exhibition which I attended to-day.

The number in attendance was large. The procession, which formed on Fayetteville street at 10 this morning, was the most imposing since the morning that Sherman's troops marched through the city. The military display was simply elegant—eight brass bands—thousands of followers on foot and forty or fifty carriages bringing up the rear—and to soul-stirring music, with flags unfurled, this great throng moved to the fair grounds, just outside the eastern city limits.

What I saw at the fair, and what I heard, convinced me that the march of progress of the colored citizens of the old "Tar Heel" state was far in advance of the same race in any of the other southern states.

WHAT I SAW.

Floral Hall was decorated by hands skilled in the art of display. Prominent was the old "Stars and Stripes," which reminded the spectator that *this is* the land of freemen. Fine embroidery, hand-made laces, garments of finest finish, quilts, jellies, preserves, cakes, organs, sewing machines, worsted work, wax work, a large floral crop—all told too plainly that the march of civilization, education and religion has been made with rapid strides.

Agricultural Hall gave evidence of industry and fine yields. Mammoth turnips, huge sweet potatoes, corn, wheat, pumpkins, pie melons, leather of the most exquisite finish, sheep skins tanned with the wool on, the living o'possum, the grey 'possum and the 'possum with white wool and pink eyes—all these, and many other articles, filled up the space in the large hall.

Mechanics' Hall was well represented by native made buggies, bedsteads, &c.

Stock—I examined critically the swine in ten pens and the show was excellent. The cattle show was good. The horses were very good. I mention especially the four cream horses belonging to William C. Coleman, of Concord, N. C. More beauty is embodied in these four horses than can be found in any other four I ever looked upon.

The fowl exhibit is far in advance of any similar exhibit made in the state There are more than one hundred coops on exhibition. To be seen is the white Leghorn, buff Leghorn, Plymouth Rock, the old-time Shanghai, the game and the common dunghill, Geese, ducks and turkeys, a good display.

At 1.30 o'clock I heard the oration of Prof. Straker, of Columbia, S. C. Mr. S. occupied more than an hour in its delivery, and from the start, the deep interest of his subject, the elegant language, pleasing appearance of the orator, with frequent outbursts of true eloquence, rivited the attention of his vast audience, who frequently manifested their pleasure with uproarious applause.

My private opinion of Mr. Straker is that he is a remarkable man naturally, and blessed with a most accomplished education!

But I find I am getting too lengthy. The fair of the colored people is a grand success. To-morrow (Thursday) will be the "big day." FAX.

RALEIGH, Nov. 17, 1883.

EDITOR POST:—The Colored Fair closed on yesterday. On Thursday the crowd was simply immense. The address by Judge Buxton was admirable in every particular, and was received by all with a decided relish.

Senator Vance failed to put in his appearance, as he promised. I am not aware of his whereabouts on that day, but suppose he has a legitimate excuse for not coming to time.

Now that the fair is over and all the visitors have returned to their homes, allow me to remark that a more orderly crowd never assembled in this city, and the grand success is owing in a great degree to the exertions of John S. Leary, President, and John H. Williamson, Secretary of the Association, and as year after year it proves a still greater success, *not on paper*, but in truth, there is no probability that the "Negro Fair" will ever make an *assignment* because they are unable to meet their contracts, nor for any other cause.

Now, Mr. Editor, is this not a fitting and short rebuke to the bourbon claptrap that the negro is incapable of handling successfully the financial affairs of even a county township.

FAX.

The question which has recently been agitating the authorities at New York as to whether Chang, the Chinese giant, could be admitted to that port under the law against Chinese emigration, has been decided by Collector Robertson in favor of Chang. "If it can be satisfactorily shown that he is neither a miner nor a laborer," says the Collector, "I do not see what authority there is prevent his landing upon United States soil. I shall consider it my duty to permit him to land under such circumstances. If he comes here only to be exhibited we must let him in just as we would any other animal."

A HUMAN FIRE.

The Phenomenon of a Burning Mine Repeated in the Physical System.

A few years ago one of the most important coal mines in Pennsylvania caught fire. It started slowly but soon obtained such headway that it spread through the greater portion of the entire mine. To flood it with water would extinguish the fire, but well nigh ruin the mine; and still the flames continued to increase. At that juncture a young man stepped forward and suggested that all the entrances and vent holes of the mine be covered and secured, thus shutting off the supply of air. His advice was followed and the flames were finally subdued.

To compare the condition of this mine with many phases of the human system, is most natural and appropriate. "Fire in the blood" is not a mere expression, it is a most serious fact. How it originates, it may be impossible to say; but that it burns and rages with increasing fury, the one who is its victim only too painfully knows. The blood is the life. It is designed by nature to purify, strengthen and sustain the system. It is too often made the channel through which poison and death are transported. Poisonous acids coming through the veins and arteries inflame and cause a fire just as real as the one which existed in the mine. They burn and irritate causing the brain to become weak and the nerves unstrung; they carry pains to the muscles and leave agonies in the joints; they bring destruction instead of strength; they devastate the very portions of the body that most require help, and they hasten the approach of death in its most horrible form. These things have been felt by innumerable people who have been the victims of rheumatic disorders, and the agonies they have endured confirm this description.

There is but one way by which this fire in the blood can be extinguished, and that is by shutting off the supply of these poisonous acids. The lactic, lithic and uric acids come in to the blood through the liver and kidneys, and they remain in solution in the blood producing inflamatory rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, gout and all rheumatic fevers and affections. When they are deposited as gritty crystals in and near the joints, they cause articular rheumatism; when in the muscles, muscular rheumatism and lumbago; when in the tissues covering the nerves, sciatics; when in the face, head and nerves generally, neuralgia. In every case they are painful; in most instances, dangerous. Inflammatory rheumatism is likely to locate in some joint and become chronic, or suddenly attack the brain or heart, causing apoplexy or heart disease. The fire in the blood must be extinguished—the supply must be shut off. This can only be done by guarding the portals to the blood—the kidneys and liver; and no means has ever been found for accomplishing this which can equal Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure. It acts directly upon the seat of the disorder; it extinguishes the fire by controlling the supply and removing the cause.

The well known standing of H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., the remarkable success which Warner's Safe Cure has achieved, being indorsed by no less a personage than Dr. Robert A. Gunn, Dean of the United States Medical college, New York, and the fidelity with which they have carried out all their promises to the public, should be a sufficient warrant that the above statements are true. They however, guarantee to cure ninety-five per cent. of all rheumatic troubles, especially acute, knowing full well that the demonstrated power of the remedy justifies them in so doing. Nothing can be fairer than this, and those who suffer in the future from rheumatism with such an offer before them, do so on their own responsibility, and can blame no one if living pain and untimely death are the results.

Woman and the Baby.

What a puzzle the little child is in the domestic economy!

How the mother giver gives of her own life and strength to support the life of her blessed little youngster!

How the child kicks, and laughs, and crows!

How the child grows, and is heavier and heavier every day

And yet she lifts him, and tosses him, and plays with him, and takes care of him by day and by night

Is it any wonder the mother breaks down? Her back aches. Her stomach fails her. Her liver is bad. Her blood is thin, and she says she feels poorly. Yes, yes, poorly—very poorly. Give mother a bottle of *Brown's Iron Bitters*. She needs the iron in her blood, which that will put there. She must have strength or she will be a confirmed old invalid.

Brown's Iron Bitters helps worn and weary women into new life, cheerfulness and vigor. Tell all the mothers you know.

Some curious experiments have lately been made to show the connection between colors and sounds. The blind, it is well known, often translate sound into color. An opthalmigist of Nantes discovered that a sharp note produced on one of his patients a brighter and a flat note a darker impression of color. Different musical instruments gave different results. The saxophone brought out a sense of yellow; the clarionet of red; the piano of blue. The impressions produced by the human voice were more delicate shades of yellow, green, red and blue. The seat of the color was always in the direction of the sound. In choir-singing M. Pedroso's patient 'noticed a multitude of colors formed in small points above the heads of the choristers"

A woman can't put on any side-saddle style when she goes in bathing. She has either got to kick out like a man or get drowned.

The November *Atlantic* continues several of the features which made the October number one of unusual excellence. The serial stories, A Roman Singer and Newport, have each two new chapters, and Mr. Langdon furnishes a second chapter of Recollections of Rome during the Italian Revolution. One of the most delightful articles is a biographical sketch of Dr. Ezra Ripley, of Concord, by Ralph Waldo Emerson, and while it is perhaps less characteristic of Mr. Emerson than some of his essays, few of those are more thoroughly interesting and delightful than this sketch. Rev. Brooke Herford contributes an engaging and valuable paper on The Trustworthiness of the Hebrew Traditions. Henry Jones continues his studies of provincial France, this time writing of Narbonne, Montpellier and Nimes. Charles Dudley Warner contributes another of his excellent travel papers, entitled Random, Spanish Notes. Albert S. Bolles furnishes some important suggestions toward a proper answer to the question What Instruction should be given in our Colleges? It is quite radical, yet is written with such clearness and such manifest appreciation of the defects in the present system of education, that it cannot fail to enlist the earnest attention of all who are interested in the subject of higher education. Miss Sarah Orne Jewett contributes another of her charming New England stories, An Only Son. Maria Louise Henry, under the title of A Noble Lady, gives a very interesting sketch of Marie de Hautefort, one of the noblest of French ladies of two centuries and a half ago. Olive Thorne Miller writes in an attractive style of of the robin, which she names The Bird of the Morning. There are poems by Edith M. Thomas, C. P. Cranch and John Boyle O'Reilly. Reviews of new books and the Contributors' Club conclude an excellent number of this magazine. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

The southern Republicans in the next national convention will very naturally be for whoever their northern brethren in that body shall deem most available among those who would, if elected, endeavor to make life and property safe for men who now suffer in that section for being true to the nation.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

November 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened quiet at 33½ cents per gallon. Later we hear of sales of 100 casks at cents.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 07½ for Strained and $1 12½ for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1 00 for Hard and $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was firm, with sales reported of 350 bales on a basis of 9¼ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7½	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼	" "
Low Middling,	9½	" "
Middling,	9¾	" "
Good Middling,	10¼	" "

November 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was firm at 34 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1 10 for Strained and $1 15 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1 00 for Hard and $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market opened steady, with sales reported of 500 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary	7¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	9	" "
Low Middling,	9½	" "
Middling,	10	" "
Good Middling.	10¼	" "

November 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 34 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 180 casks at 34½ cents.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 10 for Strained and $1 15 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 60 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market steady, with sales reported at $1 00 for Hard and $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with sales reported of 80 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb. for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	9	" "
Low Middling,	9½	" "
Middling,	10	" "
Good Middling,	10¼	" "

November 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE — The market opened firm at 34 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 200 casks at 34½ cents.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 10 for Strained and $1 15 for Good Strained, with sales of 700 bbls Strained at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, with sales reported at $1 00 for Hard and $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Market was steady, with sales reported of 250 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	9	" "
Low Middling,	9½	" "
Middling,	10	" "
Good Middling.	10¼	" "

November 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm, with no sales to report; 34½ cents offered and 35 asked.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 10 for Strained, and $1 15 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1 00 for Hard and $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Market firm, with sales reported of 400 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	9	" "
Low Middling,	9½	" "
Middling,	10	" "
Good Middling.	10¼	" "

November 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted steady at 35 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 175 casks at that figure.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 10 for Strained and $1 15 for Good Strained, with sales of 750 bbls Strained at quotations.

TAR.—The market was firm at $1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, with sales reported at $1 00 for Hard and $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with sales reported of 500 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	9	" "
Low Middling	9½	" "
Middling,	10	" "
Good Middling	10¼	" "

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SENSIBLE MEN and women know ere this that of the many diseases and derangements of the body each has a separate cause or origin, and that each needs a different method of treatment in order to effect a cure, and a moment's reflection must convince that any of the quack nostrums foisted upon the public claiming to cure all of a number of diametricly different diseases must prove failures, even if we do not call them humbugs.

POOR PEOPLE and people of moderate means, had even people well to do or wealthy find that the enormous charges of practising physicians are a serious burden to them, and also find that after paying themselves poor that no benefit has accrued to them, that in fact they have thrown their money away. To overcome these evils we offer Wheeler's No. 96 Sure Remedies to the sick and suffering one Remedy for each disease, without for a moment claiming that one remedy will cure any other disease than the one claimed for it, and as these remedies have stood the test of years without a single failure, we agree to refund the money paid in every instance where a cure is not positively effected. The remedies are entirely vegetable, can do no harm, and will positively cure every disease for which they are prescribed.

RHEUMATISM, Gout, Lameness of Joints, Sciatica and Neuralgia are relieved at once and positively cured by the use of Wheeler's No. 96 Rheumatic Remedy. We say boldly that in the worst of cases of no matter how long standing, how serious or how painful, we can not only give relief but positively cure for all time. Failing to do this we will positively refund the money paid for the treatment, and if your sufferings are not positively stopped for all time you have not thrown your money away as you would on any other these guaranteed remedies. The price of Wheeler's No. 96 Rheumatic Remedy is only 50 cents, obtainable from druggists or sent free by mail on receipt of price. Stamps taken.

SUFFERING WOMEN. Many a lady endowed by nature with a pretty face, beautiful figure, faultless complexion, as well as the sweetest of tempers and faultless mental qualities grows prematurely old, gray and wrinkled, her form loses its perfect contour, the complexion becomes sallow, the brightness leaves the eye, a feeling of langhor takes the place of the once buoyant spirits, an irritable nervous fractiousness makes life a burden, things that once were trifles worry her till life becomes unbearable. All this being caused by the physical derangements so common to women, which the inmate modesty of feminine nature prevents their making known, and of which the ignorance of the medical profession prevents a cure. Lady Reader, pause and consider, 'tis a duty you owe yourself, your family and your God, that you should cure yourself of these troubles add once more feel the glow of perfect health and spirits that nature intended for you. Wheeler's No. 96 Prescriptions are pleasant and palatable to take, contain nothing of an injurious nature, and may be taken by all ages at all times and in all conditions without possibility of ill effects, and will positively cure any of the peculiar diseases to which females are subject. Failing to produce a perfect cure the proprietors will refund the money paid for the treatment. If you have a sallow complexion, constant or intermittant headaches, backaches restlessness, loss of appetite, suppressions of monthly flow, or irregularities thereof accompanied by headaches, nervousness, hysterics and similar symptoms, Wheeler's No. 96 Prescription "B" will positively restore you to health. If you have a sensation of heat and throbbing in the back, frequent fainting spells, Leucorrhea or white discharge, painful or scalding sensation in urinating, reddish or white deposit in urine, hot and dry skin, Wheeler's No. 96 Prescription "C" will give immediate and lasting relief. The price of Wheeler's No. 96 Prescriptions "B" and "C" are 50 cents each, obtainable from druggists or sent by mail secure from observation post paid on receipt of price. Postage stamps taken.

CATARRH. It is needless to describe the symptoms of this nauseous disease that is sapping the life and strength of only too many of the fairest and best of both sexes, old and young, suffering alike from the poisonous dripping in the throat, the poisonous nasal discharges, the fetid breath and general weakness, debility and languor, aside from the acute sufferings of this disease, which if not checked can only end in loss of palate, hoarseness, weakness of sight, loss of memory, deafness and premature death, if not checked before it is too late. Labor, study and research in America, Europe and Eastern lands have resulted in Wheeler's No. 96 Instant Relief and Sure Cure for Catarrh, a remedy which contains no harmful ingredients, and that is guaranteed to cure every case of acute or chronic catarrh or money refunded. Wheeler's No. 96 Instant Relief and Sure Cure for Catarrh will cure every case of catarrh, hay fever or asthma. Price $1.00 per package, from druggists or sent by mail, post paid on receipt of price.

Wheeler's No. 96 Sure Cure for Kidney and Liver Troubles cures all weakness and soreness of kidneys, inflammation of kidney or liver, price $1.00.

Wheeler's Vegetable Pills are the only remedy that cure constipation, giving natural action of the bowels without physicking, purging, griping or pain. Price 25 cents, of druggists or by mail.

Wheeler's Nervine Tonic for mental depression, loss of mind hood, languor, weakness or over taxation of the brain is invaluable, price 25 cents.

WE GUARANTEE Cures in every case or will refund money paid. We place our price for these remedies at less than one twentieth of the price asked by others for remedies upon which you take all the chances, and we specially invite the patronage of the many persons who have tried other remedies without effect or deceived their money by paying doctor bills that benefited them not.

HOW TO OBTAIN these remedies. Go to your druggist and ask for them. If they have not got them, write at once to the proprietors, enclosing the price in money or stamps, and they will be sent you at once by mail, post paid. Correspondence solicited. Address plainly.

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Ward's White Lily Soap

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Laundry and Toilet Use.

IT DOES AWAY WITH

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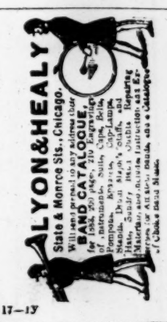
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It saves fuel, time and labor, and is recommended and endorsed by some of the leading Chemists in the country.

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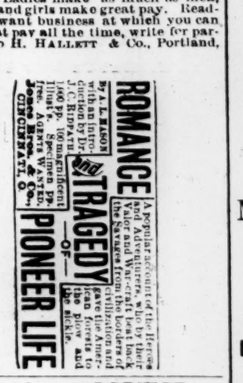
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Dec. 17—1y

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$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate the existence of Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Exaltation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Flattering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

HE FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN.

"I have had Dyspepsia, with Constipation, two years, and have tried ten different kinds of pills, and TUTT'S are the first that have done me any good. They have cleaned me out nicely. My appetite is splendid, food digests readily, and I now have natural passages. I feel like a new man." W. D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, O.

Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 41 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 41 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

august 3—1y

Farm for Sale.

I HAVE A FARM CONTAINING THREE hundred and ten acres, about one hundred acres cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, three miles from Enfield, on Fishing Creek. It has a very good dwelling, with four rooms, and kitchen, three good tenant houses and barns, all new, and a good well of water. Healthy location. Small orchard of young apple and peach trees and a few grape vines. Price $2,500. Address JULIUS CUTCHINS,

oct 5-tf Enfield, N. C.

A PERFECT LIGHT BEAUTIFUL SAFE RELIABLE GET THE BEST

NOTICE!

IT IS OPPOSED TO

Valuable Lands for Sale

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT ROCKY POINT, N. C., on the 17th of September, 1883, 250 acres of as fertile lands as the state affords, lying one mile from Rocky Point, 200 yards of the W. & W. R. R., and 14 miles from Wilmington on the Duplin Road. The principal growth on the land is poplar, hickory, elm, chinquepin, oak, gum &c., under growth palmetto, rattan, myrtle &c., except about 30 acres of pine woods, and I would say to take it as a body there is not a better piece of land in the state—none subject to overflow.

TERMS OF SALE, one half cash, ballance 12 months time, but liberal discount will be made for all cash. Persons desiring to look over it by writing to me will be met at the Railroad and I will carry them over it. Title perfect,

jy 18-tf B. C. BARDEN.

WISE people are always on the look out for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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